

Shelled NUTS  
Pecans, lb \$1.20  
Walnuts, \$1.00  
Almonds, .80

**McKinney's**  
SELLS LESS

New Extra  
Large  
Cocoanuts,  
Each 10c

## Prices Good for One Week

Karo Syrup		Sugar	
10 pounds White.....	85c	Pure Cane, per pound.....	12½c
5 pounds White.....	43c	Domino Powdered, per package.....	20c
10 pounds Dark.....	75c		
5 pounds Dark.....	38c		
Bread		Soap	
Is the principle item on the daily menu. Ask for SQUARE DEAL BREAD, the builder of vitality.		Fields Snow White, 4 bars.....	25c
2 loaves, 15c		Fields Naptha, 4 bars.....	25c
BUTTER TOP—wrapped.....		Star and P. & G., 3 bars.....	20c
Pancake Flour, pkg.....		EAT RICE	
Dromedary Dates, pkg.....		Fancy head, 2 pounds.....	25c
Currants, pkg.....		Navy Beans, 3 pounds.....	25c
Figs, pkg.....			
Citron Peel, pound.....		COFFEE	
Orange Peel, pound.....		OLD JUDGE, 1 lb pkg.....	45c
Lemon Peel, pound.....		GUATAMALA, the kind you are paying 45c a pound for, pound.....	35c
Oats, pkg.....		Mince Meat—None Such pkg.....	20c
Corn Flakes, pkg.....		Jell-O, pkg.....	15c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.....		Dunham's Coconut, pkg.....	15c
Kellogg's Bran, pkg.....		Minute Tapioca, pkg.....	15c
Hershey Cocoa, can.....		Knox Gelatine, pkg.....	20c
Nut Oil, pound.....		Candied Cherries, pound.....	\$1.20
		Candied Pineapple, slice.....	20c

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

"The Democratic party," says Mr. McAdoo, "has suffered a severe but not a disastrous defeat. It is far from dead; it is not even seriously wounded." Other Democratic leaders have hastened to say that the overwhelming majorities of the election are not a death blow to the party. The assurance may seem necessary, but to anyone who knows the history of America and understands the nature of American institutions the assurance is superfluous. The Democratic party may be temporarily shattered by the blow, but most certainly it is not dead or dying. It would be a sorry day for the country if it were. For the country needs the Democratic party, and perhaps it never needed it more than now when the great Republican preponderance requires, because of the very nature of all human propensities, a balance wheel. The party that survived the disasters of the civil war; and that through the twenty years following maintained itself under conditions that seemed hopeless for supremacy, is not made of destructible stuff. Four times since then the people have given it the control of the government and no doubt they will do it again if the mistakes of the Republican party seem to justify a change.

No party in this country can maintain its hold upon power indefinitely, and it is well for us that it cannot. In the first ten years of this century the Republican party seemed to be so firmly established in the seats of political dominancy, so firmly fixed in the confidence of the people, that apparently nothing could remove it. In 1908 and 1908 the Republican pluralities, both in the popular and electoral vote, were overwhelming. But the Democratic party was not dead. In 1912 the Republican party, torn by internal dissension and weakened by division, lost its place and gave way to the once more triumphant Democracy. Then it was that the Republicans feared that their party was dead, and with far more reason than the Democrats have ever had, for the party's bitter civil war had made wounds most difficult to heal, and until they could be healed there was little hope for Republican restoration. Yet time did heal them; the party became once more united. It showed its returning vitality in the election of 1918, and in that just held it has achieved the greatest popular vote in its history. If ever a great party seemed obliterated that seeming existed on November, 1912, yet today the Republican party has swept the country in overwhelming triumph. No one can tell when or under what circumstances the Democratic party will come back, but the tendency of political events, and of the feelings of human nature in a democracy, is constantly toward the balancing of powers through the shifting of the pendulum. Public opinion is, as it were, a centrifugal force pulling from the inner to the outward, and the party in power can maintain its control only so long as it can counteract that influence by effective public service.

government in the hands of a political party on conditional terms. If the party so commissioned does not meet expectations, if it does not fulfill the responsibilities laid upon it by the country, if in any way its administration is generally unsatisfactory, the people displace it and give the power to the other party. The dominant party must expect to receive the blame for whatever is. Often it is blamed for events or conditions over which it has no control, but that is a phase of human nature that must be accepted as one of the inherent liabilities of power. Such causes of complaint or dissatisfaction do not in themselves cause the overthrow of a party in this country, for the judgment of the American people is usually sound, but they often contribute mightily to it when the valid reasons for disapproval are impressive. In any event the time almost inevitably comes when the accumulation of dissatisfaction

compels a change and there needs must then be in existence and in full working order another party to which to intrust the government. At least two parties are essential to our political well being, not alone for this reason but also for the restraining and corrective influence the minority party constantly exerts upon the opposition. No one of the two major parties is ever out of power, strictly speaking. The power of the minority party is always an existing force, both in potential and in actuality, and the exercise of that power is on the whole a continuous benefit to the country. As a minority party, as well as a majority party, the Democracy has been of great service to the nation, that it would be ungracious to deny, and it could be extinguished it would be absolutely necessary to raise another party to take its place. But it is in no danger of extinction. It has been displaced for causes that are considered quite sufficient by the people, but its foundations are unharmed, and we have not the slightest doubt that it will continue to serve in the future as it has served in the past.—Globe-Democrat.

### MISSOURI INDUSTRIES

Boots, shoes, slippers and other footwear to the value of \$142,382,215, were turned out in Missouri during 1919 by fifty-five factories, according to a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics constituting advance information from the 1920 Missouri Industrial "Red Book", given publicly today by Wm. H. Lewis.

In pairs the Missouri 1919 output of footwear totaled 38,667,253 or enough to give every man, woman and child of the state eleven assorted pairs of shoes, slippers, pumps, boots, and booties and leave 1,228,235 miscellaneous pairs to supply every inhabitant of the states of Delaware and Florida, 1920 population, with a pair, and still leave a few pairs over for distribution otherwise to advertise the Missouri product. While St. Louis is the center of Missouri's footwear manufacturing, extensive factories employing many men and women are to be found in St. Joseph, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Louisiana, Carthage, DeSoto, Columbia, Poplar Bluff, Cape Girardeau, Brookfield, Moberly, Kirksville, Mexico, Union, Herman, Washington, Marshall and St. Charles. The total value of Missouri-made footwear jumped from \$52,522,006 the year 1914 to the present high-water mark, a clear gain in aggregated worth of \$89,860,209, or nearly 172 per cent. While the higher cost of leather and other materials and supplies used in manufacturing boots and shoes and similar commodities and reasonable increases in salaries and wages of those employed in this ever-growing Missouri industry, helped to swell the 1919 value to the amount given, yet there was a substantial increase in quantity of output. Rubber boots and shoes are not included.

#### An Army of Well-Paid Tollers

It took a total of 19,500 men and women, boys and girls to manufacture and distribute Missouri's 1919 output of footwear and this army that year was paid \$20,593,018 in salaries and wages. Included among the employees, besides the actual skilled tollers who turned out 38,667,253 pairs of shoes, boots, slippers, pumps and similar commodities were hundreds of well-paid salesmen the Missouri shoe manufacturers depended upon to put their products on the market, all salaried presidents and similar corporation officials, superintendents of factories, accountants, auditors and bookkeepers and all miscellaneous office help and the men and women who pack and otherwise prepare the finished article for distribution to jobbers and retail dealers. Missouri's 1919 shoe industry represented an invested capital of \$43,792,985 as compared to \$28,033,502 for the year 1914. The world war stimulated the Missouri shoe industry as facts and figures which follow con-

vincingly prove. The Missouri boot and shoe manufacturers are not responsible for the high prevailing cost of footwear as indicated by the fact that a portion of the total 1919 output of shoes, boots, slippers, 26,052,578 pairs, chiefly adults shoes, had a total first wholesale worth of \$106,743,114 or an average of \$4.10 a pair. Convict-made shoes which were turned out by a Jefferson City penitentiary factory in 1919, baby shoes, moccasins and slippers, are not included in this average. Thousands of pairs of heavy working shoes, brogans and other cheaper varieties, however, played a part in arriving at this 1919 average wholesale worth per pair and helped to bring down the average to the figure given.

The average first St. Louis wholesale worth of 26,052,578 pairs of 1919 Missouri-made shoes and similar footwear, \$4.10 a pair, was computed by Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmonston, from actual information furnished the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics by the most extensive and prosperous shoe factories of the State. As reasonable as this amount seems to be it can be asserted here that all shoe manufacturers of Missouri did a thriving, prosperous business during 1919.

Wholesale jobbers and retailers pay the freight and express costs of all consignments and shipments of footwear but this item and all other subsequent overhead expenses are finally met by the consumers, plus a very substantial profit, when shoes are purchased at a sum ranging from \$8 to \$18 a pair. The high rents retailers pay for their places of business and their homes; reasonable living wages to clerks, bookkeepers and other employees; outlays for newspaper advertising and other publicity; cost of light, heat, insurance; donations to charities and all other miscellaneous necessary items; interest and discounts of banks on borrowed capital; one or two fashionable limousines and, finally, a liberal profit, above all business and personal disbursements, to accumulate and draw interest in bank for old age and "other rainy seasons", when added to the \$4.10 the average first St. Louis wholesale selling value of shoes raises the retail average to \$10.25 a pair.

#### The Share of the Wage Earner

While \$20,593,018 was paid in 1919 by Missouri shoe factories to their 19,500 salaried and wage earning employees as compared to \$9,978,610 distributed in 1914 to 17,072 tollers, high and low in social rank, the average earnings per individual during the 12 months of 1919 was only \$1,056. In 1914 the earnings per capita were \$585. The average increase in yearly earnings in five years was \$471 for each worker or 80.5 per cent.

In reflecting over these increases in earnings of shoe workers, 1919 over 1914, it must not be forgotten that the large real increases and annual salaries of presidents and other high paid corporation officials and of the large army of traveling salesmen, helped materially to swell not alone the annual earnings for both years of wage earners, but also the visible per capita increase in salaries and wages, 1919 over 1914 for all employees.

#### Earnings of Manufacturers, 1919 over 1914

The 1919 disbursements by Missouri boot and shoe manufacturer for rent, taxes and insurance, reached the high total of \$5,022,319 on the selling value of \$142,382,215, nearly 3.53 per cent, as compared to \$282,136 for the year 1914 on boots, shoes and other footwear which had a total first wholesale selling value of \$52,106,003, or a little over half of one per cent.

In 1919 there was paid out by Missouri boot and shoe factories a total of \$89,549,147 for leather and all similar materials and supplies, this disbursement representing over 59 per cent of the total first wholesale selling value of \$142,382,215 of boots and shoes made in Missouri that year.

In 1914 the leather and other materials and supplies which went to make boots and shoes with the wholesale value of \$52,522,006 cost the manufacturers \$37,131,378, or nearly 70.7 per cent of the first wholesale selling value.

Missouri boots and shoes manufacturers in 1919 disbursed \$9,447,222 for miscellaneous purposes, including the traveling expenses of salesmen and similar salaried employees, newspaper advertising and other publicity channels, discounts and interest, and for all other purposes, not already enumerated. This disbursement represented 6.6 per cent of the total selling value of all boots and shoes made in Missouri that year.

In 1914 the miscellaneous disbursements of Missouri boot and shoe manufacturers totaled \$2,105,440, or 4 per cent of the wholesale selling value of all footwear made in the state that year.

Earnings, 1919, Excel Those of 1914. The 1919 total disbursement of all Missouri footwear manufacturers reached \$314,612,206 and when this sum is subtracted from the total first wholesale selling worth of the same, \$142,382,215, it left \$4,770,006 for earnings, dividends and other purposes, or nearly 5.47 per cent of the total selling value or 17.74 per cent earnings on a total capital of \$43,792,985.

In 1914 the total disbursements of all Missouri shoe factories for all purposes reached \$49,498,624 and this sum subtracted from the total first wholesale selling value of all footwear made that year \$52,522,006, left \$3,023,382 or nearly 6.11 per cent of the total selling value or nearly 10.8 per cent on the total invested capital \$28,033,502 to be distributed as profits in dividends.

The forward strides that Missouri has made as a boot and shoe manufacturing state during the last six years is shown by the fact that commencing with the year 1914, the total output that year was worth \$52,522,006; for 1915, \$53,150,155; for 1916, \$79,171,078; for 1917, \$110,069,270; for 1918, \$125,895,092, and now comes the record-breaking year, 1919, with all boots and shoes, slippers and similar footwear made in the state having an aggregate worth of \$142,382,215.

Missouri Shoes Sold Everywhere Missouri-made footwear is and has

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for years been shipped to and sold in all states to the south, north west and as far east as Ohio, in Cuba, Mexico, and all the countries of Central and South America, Siberia, Japan, China, East India and other countries of the Orient, Australia, New Zealand, Eastern Africa, all islands of the Pacific and into Alaska. Missouri "doughboys" and those from states to the north, south and west wore boots and shoes made in this commonwealth in all training camps, while crossing the Atlantic and, finally, in the trenches and on the battlefields of France while carrying the American flag to victory.

Production, 1919, Convict-made Shoes. During 1919, 208,000 pairs of shoes with a total first wholesale selling value of \$637,633 were made by 169 convicts in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City. The leather and materials and supplies which went into these shoes cost \$542,528. There was paid to the state as hire for the convicts, and to a superintendent, five foremen and a bookkeeper a total of \$54,542. Other disbursements totaled \$44,000. The average factory worth of these convict-made shoes was a little over \$3.06 a pair, as compared to an average of \$4.10 a pair for shoes made in outside factories by "square labor."

#### IF YOU WANT AN ARMY RAINCOAT YOU MUST PAY AN ENORMOUS TOLL TO PROFITEERS

A large concern in the city of New York, according to admissions made by its own employees, purchased 300,000 raincoats from the government at 25 cents each.

This concern then resold the raincoats to chain raincoat stores at ten times that amount, or \$2.50 each, thus making a profit of 900 per cent.

There was no question as to the quality of the goods, because this same concern had sold the raincoats previously to the government at a profit above the cost of production. These three paragraphs should give food for serious thought to those country newspapers who have persistently stood in the way of government advertising, and there are still in existence quite a number of publishers who have taken the position that government advertising would be a subsidy to the press and that it would be against the best interest of the country. We would like to know if the country is served when a handful of dirty profiteers are permitted to gouge the public and exploit the assuinity of the government when useful commodities could be spread widely among the people and sold direct by the government at an honest profit if the people were approached through the medium of newspaper advertising.

This incident, however, is only one of hundreds. Read on. In the meantime let publishers of newspapers opposed to government advertising indulge in a little reasoning. The government, of course, never bought these raincoats at 25 cents each. That is certain. Nor does their cheap sale to this profiteer mean that the public is served, because the profiteer who buys a raincoat for 25 cents does not sell it to the public for 50 cents. Not at all. He first sells it to the storekeeper for \$2.50, and the storekeeper sells it in turn to the public at an advance of anywhere from 100 per cent profit up.

Where would be the subsidy were the government to advertise these raincoats for sale to the people? Suppose it charged \$4 each for them. It could afford to do so and spend a staggering volume of money to advertise if that were necessary, and everyone would get the benefit. When

this story has been read and digested publishers will see instead of advertising being a subsidy it would mean that millions of dollars could be spent on government advertising for the disposal of supplies alone without it being worthy of note; it would mean that the government would take in millions of dollars it now loses to relieve the taxpayers and again that the government would be performing a helpful service to the public in seeing that the goods paid for by the people in the first instance when not needed were put back into the public hands instead of providing a means for swelling the pocketbooks of a handful of grafters.

#### WEBSTER COUNTY TO TRY CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDING.

Five Webster County flocks comprising fifty-six birds have entered the certified poultry breeding project of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Of these flocks two are of Barred Rocks, two of S. C. Whites, Leghorns, and one of White Wyandottes. G. W. Hervey of the College selected and banded the hens for the breeding pens.

At one place visited by Hervey and the County Agent, they found an excellent demonstration of the value of proper feeding and of the bad results from the lack of proper care. Two small flocks of Buff Orpingtons were examined which were from the same sittings of eggs but handled by different persons. One flock was 100 per cent good while not a bird of the second flock was eligible for the breeding pen. Every hen in the good flock had been kept laying by means of proper feeding while those of the other flock had been "set back" so badly from improper

care and feeding that there was no possibility of their getting into laying condition before spring. This backward condition is not at all unusual among Webster County flocks this fall.

#### HOGGING DOWN CORN MAKES CHEAPER PORK.

Probably the cheapest way to produce pork is by the corn, clover or alfalfa, and "a little tankage" method, according to B. H. Kern, county agent of Grundy county. More pork will be produced to the acre by hogging down corn than by scooping corn with a shovel. Limit the acreage that the hogs will clean up as they go. A twenty-six inch woven wire fence fastened to a post at each end of the field, tied to corn stalks between the posts or to sticks driven for the purpose, is the method being used by some Grundy county farmers for fencing off of a small acreage so that the hogs will clean up the corn as they go. A mineral mixture for keeping the hogs in good condition should be used.

#### "Cold in the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions. All druggists, Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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